The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

VOL. 11. NO. 34. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1921. WHOLE NO. 554.

Government Figures Show War-Armament Costs

Washington, Nov. 12.—Figures just revised and brought up to the last minute by the United States bureau of efficiency for use in the international conference on limitation of armament, show that in 1921 past wars and current military and naval expenditures amounted to 82.5 cents out of every dollar, with 17.5 expended for all other activities. These figures show money actually expended. The bureau of efficiency, checking up the appropriations for 1922, finds that out of every dollar appropriated 83.6 cents will be expended for past wars and the present establishment, with 16.4 cents for all other purposes.

While these figures show a somewhat smaller expense for war purposes than the 92.6 cents per dollar shown by Prof. Edward B. Rosa, of the United States bureau of standards for a previous period, it is noted that the 1922 appropriations for war purposes exceed the figures for 1921.

These hitherto unpublished figures are the last word. They are official and they furnish the American people with the figures upon which the international conference will work.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1921 FISCAL YEAR.

Purpose.	1921 Amount Expended	Per cent of total exclusive of postal service
1. Care and maintenance of veterans of the war of 1914, including compensation, rehabilitation and hospital treatment.....	$316,239,672	8.9
2. Pensions on account of military service prior to war of 1914.....	279,150,000	7.9
3. Interest on the public debt.....	1,017,500,000	28.8
4. Contribution to sinking fund for amortization of public debt.....	287,500,000	8.1
I Total appropriations incident to past wars	1,900,389,672	53.7
5. Military establishment	512,350,372	14.5
6. Naval establishment	503,895,012	14.3
II Total appropriations for present national defense	1,016,245,384	28.8
TOTAL FOR PAST WARS AND PRESENT NATIONAL DEFENSE	2,916,635,056	82.5
III Total appropriations for general purposes, except the postal service..	619,822,093	17.5
Total for all purposes except the postal service	3,536,457,149	100.0
IV Total appropriations for postal service	631,768,011	
Grand total	4,168,225,160	

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1922 FISCAL YEAR.

Purpose.	1922 Appropriations	Per cent of total exclusive of postal service
1. Care and maintenance of veterans of war of 1914, including compensation, rehabilitation, hospital treatment, etc.....	$237,501,620	8.0
2. Pensions on account of military service prior to war of 1914.....	265,500,000	9.0
3. Interest on the public debt.....	922,980,000	31.2
4. Contribution to sinking fund for amortization of public debt.....	265,754,865	9.0
I Total appropriations incident to past wars	1,691,406,485	57.2
5. Military establishment	356,121,809	12.0
6. Naval establishment	426,922,645	14.4
II Total appropriations for present national defense	783,044,454	26.4
TOTAL FOR PAST WARS AND PRESENT NATIONAL DEFENSE	2,474,450,939	83.6
III Total appropriations for general purposes, except the postal service...	486,506,994	16.4
Total for all purposes except the postal service	2,960,957,933	100.0
IV Total appropriations for postal service	574,092,552	
Grand total	3,535,050,485.	

This statement takes into account all acts for the fiscal year 1922 passed up to July 21, 1921. It is not comparable with 1921 or any preceding year since the totals and percentages will be altered by items in any deficiency appropriation or other acts passed subsequent to July 21, 1921.

This table includes the regular supply bills for the fiscal year 1921 and all deficiency acts made for service pertaining to that fiscal year, but excludes deficiencies for prior years.

PUBLICITY REJECTED; INCOMES TO BE SECRET

Washington, Nov. 12.—The senatorial "old guard" last night killed an amendment to the revenue bill which would shorten the publication of internal revenue of each district to publicly post the amount of incomes of all individuals making income tax returns in such district.

The amendment, introduced by Senator La Follette, was defeated by a vote of 34 to 28. Advocates of the plan argued that revelations of the extent of $4,000,000,000 must be raised, yet current press does not know the amount of taxes that are paid, and are denied knowledge of taxes that are paid by particular interests.

The talk about legislating with reference to taxation," said Senator Reed, "would be funny if it did not cut the effect of the present law and the amount of taxes that have been paid, and seems to me to the stupidity of the grossest character."

More than a previous the senate adopted a resolution authorizing the secretary of the treasury to give this information, on resolution by congress but the vote on the La Follette amendment indicates little chances such a resolution will have in the present senate.

The La Follette amendment caused little discussion. No one opposed it. The "old guard" had the vote and on the call for yeas and nays they simply applied the gag rule roller.

Another amendment provided that the names of slackers in taxation should be posted, as the war department posted the names of the draft slackers. This amendment was also steam rollered by a vote of 31 to 29.

FAVOR RECLASSIFICATION.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The house committee on reform in the civil service today favored a report on the Sterling-Lehlbach bill for reclassification of employes in the service. This bill is favored by organized federal employes, and opposed by organized business, which is being used by the United States bureau of efficiency in carrying out the executive order of President Harding for the establishment of an efficient federal system.

Congressman Lehlbach, chairman of the house committee, declares that under the bill there is no desire to reclassify on the basis of general salary increases, but to put in steam a system of standardized compensation for standardized work.

"Failure to maintain certain prescribed standards of efficiency will result in reduction in pay or dismissal. In order to secure uniformity in this respect the civil service commission is empowered to consult with the heads of departments, establish systems of efficiency rating and supervise their application."

BUT WE HAVE NO CLASSES.

Denver, Nov. 12.—Just when every 100 per cent American is undoubtedly his campaign on the evils of class propaganda among coal miners, Class union, which has been chartered by the state. The new organization has a fine program. The Declaration of Independence and federal constitution will be put back in the framing. The interests of taxpayers will be protected, the public will be guarded against opportunists in every form, the ballot will be purified and a general moral uplift will ensue.

METAL WORKERS STRIKE.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 12.—Metal workers in this city and in Pittston are on strike against wage reductions that will amount to 16 cents an hour in some instances. Machinists, blacksmiths, boiler makers, pattern makers, foundry helpers and metal workers, sewer pipe makers, carpenters and teamsters are also out.

RAIL INCOMES HIGHER.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The September report of the earnings of 152 of the 201 class 1 railroads, issued by the bureau of railway economics, show net operating income of $79,414,585, compared $46,022,466 for the same roads during September, 1920.

PROFITEER CONTROL CAUSE HIGH PRICES

Washington, Nov. 12.—The great corporations of this country have been exercising a sinister influence not only on public opinion, but they have been so potential in the councils of the great leaders of political parties that their have affected their own terms and their terms were unconditional surrender," said Senator Reed in discussing the revenue bill.

"There is today a peculiar reason which augments the enormity of this policy. It is found in the fact that every farmer in the United States is selling everything he produces at less than prewar prices, and he is buying his necessities in a market controlled by profiteers, and no reasonable man can deny the statement. Why am I warranted in saying that? Why the bald fact is that it has sold for in the United States in the last 10 years, and there has been scarcely a time in the history of the grossest character."

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FOREIGN BONDS ARE RISKY.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The department of commerce has issued a warning against buying foreign bonds payable in depreciated currencies in the statement which is being used by the United States bureau of efficiency in carrying out the executive order of President Harding for the establishment of an efficient federal system.

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SALES TAX DEFEATED; MAY APPEAR AGAIN

Washington, Nov. 12.—The senate rejected Senator Smoot's sales tax bill. The first proposal was a 1 per cent sales tax. This was defeated by a vote of 43 to 25. The next day Senator Smoot proposed that the rate be one-half of 1 per cent, but this met the same fate by a 46-to-25 vote. Advocates of the plan intimated that it will appear again when the soldiers' bonus is under consideration.

"The sales tax was subjected to a heavy bombardment and its friends were clearly on the defensive. Opponents quoted treasury experts who have figured that the tax will bring to the treasury but $250,000,000, which is considerably less than the business men who favor the sales tax have figured that it would result in the substantial reduction of income and corporation taxes but it is generally believed that the bill will happen. Senator Smoot denied that he ever said that such a result would be reduced if the sales tax is adopted.

The claim that the sales tax will "simplify tax collections" was shattered, instead, it is believed it would call for a vast army of government agents, who, would be compelled to watch every business man because of the intricacies of the plan.

One of those intricacies is shown in the provision that manufacturers must make returns on what has been sold for use or consumption. "Take a manufacturer who sells to a broker or a manufacturer company in this section," asked the sales tax opponents. "What do you do with an industry, for instance, like the Du Pont company, which have by-product every day produce comparatively finished products such as toluol, coal-tar products, and dyes, as well as gun powder?"

Agents of the government would have to watch these products to ascertain if they were to be used in other manufactures or as they came from the laboratory.

Numerous instances of this character were cited and resulted in a statement that the sales tax "is a tax collection."

UNCLAIMED INTEREST.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Unclaimed interest money to the amount of $82,165,887, due holders of Liberty bonds of the United States treasury. Officials believe many trade unionists who invested their savings in these bonds are not collecting interest. Neither the government nor the bond holders get any benefit from this vast amount of unclaimed interest. All that is necessary is for bond holders to clip the coupons when due and take them to any bank for collection.

Persons holding temporary bonds should exchange them for permanent ones by applying to collect the interest," it is stated, that there are outstanding 2,471,171 separate Liberty bonds of various denominations, amounting to $1,123,790,800 in the hands of owners who have not exchanged them for permanent coupon bonds.

WHERE DID PROFITS GO?

Olace Bay, Nova Scotia, Nov. 12.—Organized workers are asking President Wolvin of the Dominion coal company what has become of huge profits.

Last March Mr. Wolvin boasted that his company made a clear profit of $7,212,750 the past fiscal year. Now it wants a reduction in miners' wages. He says his company will have to cease operations and there is no fund out of which he can pay present rates.

USED LABEL ILLEGALLY.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—Peter Wolf, broom manufacturer in this city, convicted of violating the label statute for his illegal use of the broom makers' label.

Peter likes the label, but not the union, and he joined with other manufacturers in a union-shop lockout, storing up a lot of labels for wartime use. After a short fight the union won, but Peter used the labels during the fight. He had to spend a night in jail and then hard over $100 to the clerk of Judge Jacobs' court.

MONEY IS CONCEALED IN LOW PRICE STOCKS

Washington, Nov. 12.—The claim that rich investors are placing their money in tax-exempt bonds, rather than in industry, because of income taxes, was again refuted by Senator Jones of New Mexico, who urged his colleagues to look at stock market quotations.

A daily report from the New York stock exchange show that many concerns are not paying dividends even that the stock is selling in some cases for as much as three-fourths of its par value. These companies, Senator Jones said, are keeping this money in their treasuries "for the purpose of putting the substance into their overtaxed corporations.

"Using the language which the majority report of the (senate) finance committee uses, they are refusing to yield dividends at present, but which promise well for the future.

"Who is buying such stock? The men who enjoy high individual income, who want to escape taxation. The money is going there and whenever we offer an inducement for the corporation to retain in its treasury or in its business its income we are offering an inducement for the augmentation of that kind of investment.

"Talk to me about investment in tax-exempt securities. That investment is comparatively insignificant compared with this great reservoir which is absorbing the vast incomes of the country on which high portaxes would be paid if they were invested in productive enterprises or dividend-paying enterprises."

AUTOS KILL 9,103.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The census bureau reports that 9,103 persons were killed by autos and other motor vehicles except motorcycles, in the United States last year. This represents a rate of 14.1 per each 100,000 and is 1 per cent higher than the same class of fatalities in 1919.

PRINTERS SIGN CONTRACT.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 12.—A union scale agreement has been signed by the Typographical union and the forty daily newspapers in this city.

North Dakota Recall Is Reviewed

Washington, Nov. 12.—According to northwestern newspapers received at A. F. of L. headquarters, representing both sides in the recent fight in North Dakota, a summary of this election could safely be: Men were defeated; measures are not.

The recall was a non-partisan device against the Non-Partisan league. The Independent Voters' association was a combination of old parties, and favored the recall of Governor Frazier and his associate officials and also favored the annulment of several laws passed by the Non-Partisan league legislature. The Independent Voters' association also asked the state supreme court to seven laws which they favored.

Governor Frazier and his associates were recalled by approximately 5,000 votes, but the laws they favored will stand. The only two proposals initiated by the Independent Voters' association were rejected by the one exception. The Independents now find themselves in the curious position of being elected on a platform to annul certain laws, while the people that elected them insisted that they stand.

Despite this contradiction, the independents propose to carry out their platform, as they were elected on the broad declaration of opposition to the Non-Partisan league and they will make their opposition effective by "administration processes."

The victors do not appear jubilant over the election, however. The Fargo Forum, spokesman for the Independent Voters' association, makes this comment, on the election: "Contradictory mandates from the voters are not going to make

COAL OWNERS' THUGS FORCED U. S. TROOPS

Washington, Nov. 12.—Colonel Ford of the United States army, told the senate West Virginia probe committee that the coal owners' deputy sheriffs are responsible for federal troops stopping marching miners in two days.

Colonel Ford was General Bandholtz's chief of staff. The latter was in command of the troops.

Prior to Colonel Ford's testimony it was developed that under martial law in Logan county many union miners were arrested without warrants and held in jail without hearings. Many witnesses, including Attorney-General Palmer of West Virginia, agreed that civil law had broken down in the anti-union mining section of the state and state and county authorities in these sections were superseded by the mine owners' private police. It was to end this condition that the miners started to march on Logan county.

Colonel Ford told the senators that the miners had been halted by their union executive and were peaceably returning to their homes when a small army of state police and Logan county deputy sheriffs raided the union mining town of Sharples at midnight, under the pretext of serving some warrants, and killed two union miners.

This outrage aroused the indignation of miners and citizens in other walks of life, precipitated the second march upon Mingo county, which, caused the first intervention of federal troops.

Cross-examination of coal owners showed their enormous profits during the war. One coal owner admitted a gross profit of more than $2,000,000 in a single year. This is at the rate of 100 per cent on the investment, yet the witness and his associates decry miners the right to organize, because, they say, "it interferes with efficiency."

Uncontradicted testimony proved that coal owners in anti-union territory control the sheriffs and other county officials; pay the wages of deputy sheriffs; own the school houses and churches and pay the salaries of school teachers and ministers; own the streets and prohibit the right of free speech; order union organizers out of the county and assault them if they refuse and discharge and evict from their homes all miners who join the union organization.

The miners have presented a basis of settlement which guarantees constitutional rights, and accords men the right to belong to a union or not, as they elect.

The coal owners rejected this offer, and their attorney has notified the senate committee that the coal owners will not consider any anti-union attitude regardless of the president's plea. United States senate committee "or any other tribunal."

CAUSES FOR UNREST.

New York, Nov. 12.—"There are some of us who believe that industrial unrest is largely caused by the inability of employers," said R. Beckhom Bowntree, British manufacturer, in a speech in this city.

"So far as I can see the only practical way to combat industrial unrest is to seek out its causes and remove them.

"If we want our employes to remain servile, then we must close our schools. Education is fatal, I think. In England they are thinking furiously."

The speaker said that there are thousands of English families in which the husband and wife earn sufficient money to maintain his dependents under ordinary conditions of decency and comfort, although not a penny is wasted from year to year. He said it was with a sense of deep shame that he saw long lines of idle workingmen in Great Britain standing at the coin boxes in the streets for assistance, because these lines were made up of the best farmers who fought in France to save their country and civilization.

OWN HALF JAPAN'S WEALTH.

Washington, Nov. 12.—It is stated that a group of American business men, now touring the United States, represent "one-half of the wealth" of Japan, the island nation. Virtually every member of the delegation is a director in Japanese concerns, besides being actively engaged as the managers of Japanese businesses. Half of the members are bank directors or presidents.

Injunction Held Up; Court Acts Quickly

Chicago, Nov. 12.—Federal Judge Anderson's injunction against the striking shopmen of the railroad industry has been set aside by the federal court of appeals until the case can be fully considered.

It is clear that the injunction has not been received by the public as Judge Anderson hoped. The miners show that the order calls for a violation of the law, and the public can not support this edict while injunctions to force workers against their contracts. The almost nation-wide spontaneous strike as a protest against the injunction was also a factor in the public's decision.

The miners have been called as a result of the nation-wide strike, in 1919, in the government agreement that the miners and coal owners submit their differences to a commission appointed by the president of the United States. Both parties accept. The miners accept, thus functioning under governmental authority, commanded the miners and coal owners to meet in joint conference and duly executes such agreement as directed. Subsequently, such agreement was signed on March 31, 1920, and does not expire until March 31, 1920.

The miners insist that this contract is binding, and therefore demand its full compliance, injunction or no injunction, to the contrary notwithstanding.

ANTI-UNIONISTS WARNED TO STOP LURING WORKERS

Dallas, Texas, Nov. 12.—The city unemployment committee, appointed by the mayor, has notified the employment agencies operating here to stop advertising for workers to Dallas, where there is a surplus of labor. The city is crowded with out-of-works as a result of this attempt to flood the labor market and lower wages.

Every member of the mayor's committee condemned the practice and the secretary was instructed to notify the antis to discontinue their campaign.

2,973 Killed, 206,000 Hurt Working Minerals in 1920

Washington, Nov. 12.—Accidents in the mineral industries and mineral plants in 1920, exclusive of blast furnaces and steel plants, caused the death of 2,973 employees and the injury of 206,000, according to figures issued today.

Based on a standard of 300 working days per man, the statement says, 1,651 employees out of 100 were killed and 221.3 were injured.

The figures do not indicate the large number of slight injuries two or three days in duration or one day. In these industries 1,651-100 are killed annually, and 221.3 are an average of 287 working days per man.

DEFENDS CORN BURNING.

Washington, Nov. 12.—In a starving world the department of agriculture defends the burning of corn for fuel, because of the profits farmers are paid for this grain, and because of the high price of coal. Corn burning in the future will be general this winter, and the department of agriculture is not in favor of it. —That corn at 50 cents a bushel equals coal at $15 a ton. It is stated that corn will probably be used in the country towns because of the high price of coal, and that there is an efficiency in this method as it saves hauling cost.

The chief fear of this destruction of a food, the department points to is impending high prices. Throughout America, a country that imports its coal and raises more corn per-capita than any other nation.

UTAH IS STUDIOUS STATE.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Utah is apparently the most studious state in the Union, according to the census bureau, which reports that 72 per cent of Utah children that are eligible by age are registered in schools.

The "school population" of the United States is reported as 22,-258,316. Of this number, the young persons 5 to 20 years old, more than 27,576,000 were attending school during the census week in January, 1920, when the census was taken.

AVERAGE PRICES UP.

New York, Nov. 12.—The monthly average of American commodity prices, computed by Dun's Review as of November 1, shows that the present index number represents an increase of 2½ per cent as compared with the five averages of July 1 last.

LESS-ARMS COMMITTEE HAS BEEN ORGANIZED

Washington, Nov. 12.—The general committee on limitation of armament, organized by President Gompers, has begun its active work. Oscar S. Straus, secretary of commerce and labor in the Roosevelt cabinet, and former envoy to Turkey, has been selected chairman; Samuel Gompers is honorary chairman; Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance company, treasurer, and William H. Short, former secretary of the league to enforce peace, executive secretary. Headquarters have been opened in the International Building, 1319-21 F street, N. W., this city.

A strong ways and means committee, headed by Otto T. Mallery, with members in every section of the country, has been organized to raise a fund of $100,000.

One of the major activities of the general committee probably will be a great exhibit in Washington, showing war and the ravages and costs of war in graphic form.

The general effort of the committee will be to arouse, enlighten and focus opinion in support of the cause of limitation of armament, and international agreement to the fullest possible degree.

LAWLESS OFFICIALS ARE ARRESTED

Chicago, Nov. 12.—Federal Judge Anderson's injunction against the striking shopmen of the railroad industry has been set aside by the federal court of appeals until the case can be fully considered.

It is clear that the injunction has not been received by the public as Judge Anderson hoped. The miners show that the order calls for a violation of the law, and the public can not support this edict while injunctions to force workers against their contracts. The almost nation-wide spontaneous strike as a protest against the injunction was also a factor in the public's decision.

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People's Money Secretly Aids Foreign Ship Companies While Rail Owners Urge Wage Reductions "To Help American Industry."

New York, Nov. 12.—Railroads are using government funds to hamper the American merchant marine is the charge made by United States Senator Ransdell, of Louisiana, in a speech in this city.

The speaker called attention to copies of contracts between railroad systems and foreign shipping lines that are filed with the interstate commerce commission.

In these contracts the railroads agree to use their best efforts to secure freight for the foreign shipping companies to the exclusion of American ships.

"Exclusive use of facilities is granted in many cases, free wharfage and freight handling is given, special arrangements on through bills of lading are made, and many other privileges are accorded."

Copies of the railroad contracts are referred to by Senator Ransdell as "international Americans."

The Pennsylvania railroad is shown to have contracted with Furness, Withy & Co., a British corporation, "to promote the business of the said steamship line" as against "their individual and mutual competitors."

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad agrees with the North German Lloyd line to give that company the free use of piers, sheds, coal yards and warehouses; to try to get the vessels of the line exempt from city, harbor and county taxes, and do its best to get mail contracts for these foreign steamers.

The railroad further agrees to always deliver to the company's steamers the best Cumberland coal at a price "that shall be always 50 cents per ton under the market value at Baltimore."

The Boston & Albany railroad agrees to grant the Cunard steamship line, another English concern, "the free and exclusive use of certain piers," to "make all reasonable efforts to secure the amount of export freight required by said steamship company," and under certain conditions pledges "a reduced rate of 2 1-2 cents per hundred pounds for freight in car load lots."

Senator Ransdell shows that while these "international Americans" are plotting against American ships, they are campaigning against the American merchant marine, which is being slowly pounded to pieces by unpatriotic methods that no other country would tolerated.

The southern lawmaker exposed the claim of these "international Americans" that high wages is wrecking the American merchant marine. He said: "Our private companies operate ships, in spite of high wages paid to labor, in successful competition with the world, because of greater efficiency."

The speech is of especial interest to organized wage workers because of its expose of methods employed by railroads that are now attempting to beat down wages of employes, and are urging the repeal of the seamen's law.

UNIONIST IS FLOGGED.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Officials of the A. F. of L. have called the attention of the department of justice to the flogging of John W. Winstanley by a Florida mob who took the unionist from a train and after beating him, threatened his life and left him for dead.

Winstanley is a representative of the International Union of Timber Workers. While on a train near Sibernia, Florida, a journey of only a mob, thrown into an automobile, followed by an automobile, filled with thugs. After a journey of several miles Winstanley was taken from the auto and placed by the railroad tie, when he was flogged. The leader of the mob said:

"——— you, we'll show you we don't want no union organizers in this country. After the mob left him, Winstanley crawled to a house where he was cared for and later driven 14 miles to a small hamlet where a deputy United States marshal took him in a Ford.

It is believed the mob can be punished by federal authorities for violating the United States law against the forceful removal of a passenger from an interstate train.

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The figures do not indicate the large number of slight injuries two or three days in duration or one day. In these industries 1,651-100 are killed annually, and 221.3 are an average of 287 working days per man.

DEFENDS CORN BURNING.

Washington, Nov. 12.—In a starving world the department of agriculture defends the burning of corn for fuel, because of the profits farmers are paid for this grain, and because of the high price of coal. Corn burning in the future will be general this winter, and the department of agriculture is not in favor of it. —That corn at 50 cents a bushel equals coal at $15 a ton. It is stated that corn will probably be used in the country towns because of the high price of coal, and that there is an efficiency in this method as it saves hauling cost.

The chief fear of this destruction of a food, the department points to is impending high prices. Throughout America, a country that imports its coal and raises more corn per-capita than any other nation.

UTAH IS STUDIOUS STATE.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Utah is apparently the most studious state in the Union, according to the census bureau, which reports that 72 per cent of Utah children that are eligible by age are registered in schools.

The "school population" of the United States is reported as 22,-258,316. Of this number, the young persons 5 to 20 years old, more than 27,576,000 were attending school during the census week in January, 1920, when the census was taken.

AVERAGE PRICES UP.

New York, Nov. 12.—The monthly average of American commodity prices, computed by Dun's Review as of November 1, shows that the present index number represents an increase of 2½ per cent as compared with the five averages of July 1 last.

WANT WEALTH CONSCRIPTED.

Washington, Nov. 12.—We have the right to expect that you will conscript the wealth of the nation with the same courage with which you called our manhood into the war," say officers of the national board of farm organizations in a memorial to the senate against repealing the excess profits tax.

"Repeal the excess profits tax and reduce the surtaxes on the rich from 65 per cent, and in fact is now receiving 50 per cent, to 25 per cent, and the above-mentioned exemption, the following will be paid by those financially able to pay. The contention that the burden imposed on the consumer can only refer to those cases when monopoly directs the distribution of the product after the war-necessity request that this tax be repealed, we do so would entail a loss of revenue, at this time, of:

"Millionaires and multi-millionaires who would benefit from a reduction of these surtaxes are not interested in the repeal of the present law.

"To win wars two things are essential—men and money. Whenever government wanted men it reached into the homes of those who had the proper type of boy and took them for the welfare of the nation. No one ever questioned the sacrifice of the conflict—furnishing the money for the war. By every rule of fairness, therefore, we should ask where money is to be found and we believe it can be found and spared with the least sacrifice."

The senate finance committee has refused to accept the present market value of the property and insisted that the value be the basis for the passage of the law regulating rents. The present market value is to be the basis, hundreds out-vote the law by raising values.

GOOD ROADS BILL PASSED.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The $75,000,000 good roads bill for federal aid in road construction has been passed both branches of congress. The measure continues the practice of giving federal aid to the states which undertake road construction projects.

WHEAT AT LOW FIGURE.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—Last week wheat sold on the Chicago board of trade at 31 a bushel. It was the first time in five years that wheat reached this low mark.

ANTIS REFUSED SOLDIERS.

Seattle, Nov. 12.—Governor Hart has denied the request of anti-union lumbermen for soldiers to break a strike of their employees. Sheriff Starwich of this county told the governor there is no need for troops and that he is aided by deputy sheriffs' union in preserving the public peace.

The miners are striking because coal companies cut wages in violation of an award made last year by the government's coal commission.

BRICKIES HOLD UNION SHOP.

Hamilton, Ontario, Nov. 12.—Employers and organized brickmen have agreed to a 90-cent wage scale and the union shop.

RESIST ANTI-UNION SHOP.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 12.—Organized brewers workers in this city and Council Bluffs, across the Missouri river, are striking against wage cuts and the open shop.